

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The underlying theories of this study are sociolinguistics: speech community, bilingualism, social context, code switching and code mixing. This chapter includes the nature of the code switching, code mixing, conversational function and the factors influencing code mixing and switching.

1.1. Sociolinguistics

Language and society are two things that will always interest and influence the whole times each other. They cannot be separated. They need and complete one another. Language is what the humans of particular society speak. People use language to show their feeling, opinions, thoughts, or ideas. In interaction with other people in the society as stated by Lado (1964: 7). Language is the chief means by which the human personality expresses itself and fulfils its basic need for social interaction. A science, which studies language in relation to society, is called by Sociolinguistic (Chaer and Agustin, 1953: 3). In addition, linguistics is study of the relationship between the language and its user place of user that language.

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Sociolinguistic itself concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication

(Wadaugh, 1998: 12). It can also be said that sociolinguistics is the study of language used in its social context. Sometimes, a society may be plural lingual; that is, many speakers may use more than one language. There are many phenomenon and varieties to be found in society dealing with language. The study conducted here belongs to the part of sociolinguistics work, which concern on discussing code switching and mixing in bilingual community.

1.1.1. Speech Community

Language is one of the characteristics of human being, which differentiates them from other creatures. Almost in human activities, language is used in spoken and written form and through this language people in social life are linked to others (Fishman in Giglioli, 1972: 45). When people know a language they can speak and be understood by other who knows that language. It means people have the capacity to produce sounds that language signifies certain meaning and to understand or interpret the sound produced by other.

By knowing the language, people will be able to combine words to form phrases and to form sentences. In another terms, knowing language means being able to produce new sentences never spoken before to understand sentences never heard before. They might be said to speak the same language or the same dialect or the same variety i.e., to employ the same code and in that respect to be members of the same speech community.

In a daily communication, people create a smaller communities or group which differ from other, it means that they have certain characteristics compared to others. This is found because of the differences in ethnic, cultures, dialect, occupation, idea, sex, religion, education, and socio economic. Wardaugh (1992) says that a group of people who interest by means of speech or use the same system of special signal is called speech community. The existence of social group is determined by the same language, which is passed by groups of people.

Hymes (1974: 123) explains that speech community cannot be defined in terms of language alone in another respect. A person who is a member of a speech community knows not only a language but also what to say. In short, a competent member of the speech community knows what to say next and speech rules may be shared across language boundaries, not only in space but also through time.

From some definitions above, we can conclude that generally, speech communities are formed because there is a similarity codes in a language.

1.1.2. Bilingualism

Bilingualism arises as result of language contact. Lately bilingualism has become a phenomenon, which happens in almost every nation in the world. Some countries are bilingual or multilingual, because they have two or more official or national languages.

Thus, some people in bilingual community may speak two or more languages: but the possibility of perfect bilingualism is extremely rare. In

such case whether they have acquired both languages simultaneously in childhood or have acquired one as their first language and other same letters, which can be classified. Therefore, it is very important to know the actual meaning of bilingualism and its impact on individual.

Bilingualism has interested many people who focus on the field of sociolinguistics. It has become a phenomenon, which happens almost every nation in the world (Gros Jean in Romanie, 1989: 8).

Hammers and Blanc (1989: 231) said that bilingualism is a global phenomenon, which involves simultaneously a physiological state of individual and situation of language, which contact of interpersonal level and collective level.

Another expert, Kamaruddin (1989: 3) gives his definition about bilingualism. He defines bilingualism as the native like of two languages. In another word, being a bilingual, someone must be able to master both first and second language equally.

Bilingualism often finds it easy to discuss particular topics in one code rather than another and the topics than selves can trigger as switch to the appropriate (Holmes, 1992: 44). Bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in the interaction with other people (Nababan, 1984: 27). In many part of world, habit is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages. People may not be aware of how many different languages. They speak different language because they need to convey message in different people with different status, education, etc.

Lado (1971) states that the degree of control of the first, second and even the third and fourth language is not necessary comparable, when each language has well defined function and its practice in connection with that function, there is a more or less stable bilingual situation.

1.1.3. Social Context

Language is very much a social phenomenon. People use language to communicate, socialize and express themselves to other people. In using language they need contact to decide that meaning of utterances or to adapt different situation and occasion. Language is used as an instrument of communication in a context by the speaker or writer to express meaning and achieve intention (Brown and Yule, 1983: 26).

Context makes easy to interpret the interaction of other to predict what is likely to be said. It also makes the linguistics expression of the interaction intelligible. According to Holmes context of language varies is a use as well as where as to whom it is used and well as who is using it (Holmes, 1992: 245). In addition, Holmes also identifies social context through the eight components is ethnography of communication into the easily remembered acronym known as “SPEAKING”.

The components details are below:

1. S = Setting and scene

Setting refers to the time and place in which speech takes place. Scene refers to the situation of the time, place, also the psychological situation of particular speaking of the cultural definition of the occasion.

2. P = Participant

Participant is the person or people who get involved in a communicative even such as the speaker, listener or audience, addressee, addressor, sender and receiver. The variety of language used is also influenced by the social status of the participants. For example, how students talk to their lecturers.

3. E = Ends

The ends refer to the purpose or objective of the utterance expected by the addressor in the end of the speech act. The participants seek to the personal goal or particular occasion when someone talks to others; he does so in the expectation of eliciting a certain purpose, such as conveying feeling and emotion happy and sad.

4. A = Act sequence

Act sequence refers to the form and the content of utterance. It is connected with the precise words used, how they are used and the relationship of what is said. In other words how to say something when talking to lecturers and to classmates about something tends to speak in formal and serious unspecific.

5. K = Keys

Keys refer to the tone, manner, or spirit involved in a speech act, in which a particular message is conveyed; serious, mocking, and kind hearted.

6. I = Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities refer to the choice of channel and form of speech. Channels refer to understandable choice of oral, written, or other media of transmission of speech. Whereas, forms of speech refer to what kind of code, in this case, language and code are acceptable and appropriate in a particular speech community.

7. N = Norms of Interaction and Interpretation

Norms of interaction and interpretation refer to the norm or rule of interaction. Every community has certain norms manifested in every interaction to show the social structure and social relationship. For instance the norm of interruption to interrupt someone is considered impolite and hostile in the point of view of certain speech community norm, though it is considered usual and acceptable in that of others, asking, and interpreting the utterance of the speaking.

8. G = Genre

Genre refers to the types of utterance, such as when people talk in introduction, greeting, asking, lobbying, and many more. The notion of genre enables someone to identify and recognize the kinds of speech acts carried out in a specific occasion.

In using language which is appropriate to the context of language, people are not only has to be appropriated to the individuals but also be the particularly occasion and situation because it also support the process of communication. The use of

language in context by a speaker is more concerned with the relationship of one sentence to another.

Trudgill (1983: 32) says that a study of language totally without reference to its social context inevitably leads to the omission of some of the more complex and interesting aspects of language and the lost of opportunities for further theoretical progress. In other words, the approach to sociolinguistics should include everything from considering who speaks (or write) what language or what language variety to whom and when and to what end (Fishman 1972 in Wardaugh, 1998: 16).

1.1.4. Code Switching and Code Mixing

In fact, people are not loyal in use one language in communication. They usually select different code or variety situation. They consider that it makes the conversation easier regardless where they are speaking. People who master more than one language are called bilinguals. Trudgill (1983:75) describes code switching as switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands (something most non-standard-English-speaking children are quite good at anyway). In addition, Marasingan (1983:257) (as cited in Krestina 1999:16) and Nograho (2003:12) define code switching as the use of two languages in the same sentence or discourse. People often switch code without any awareness of the fact that they switch with different language in order to maintain the smoothness of the conversation to make a topic clear and they want to put themselves closer to their hearer or to get obstacles out the path of their

message. But not all instance of code switching are aimed to serve other purposes such as solidarity, social distance, prestige, and concealment and so on.

In a multilingual community the members tend to use more than one language at the same time, in facing of multilingual community, code switching as a strategy to create effective communication with the members is mostly used. As like what Wardhaugh (1986) had been described before,” code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries to create, evoke, or change interpersonal relation with their right and obligation. “Of course, in this case, the purpose of the use of code switching itself has explained clearly through that definition. Beside that Wardhaugh (1986) also defined code switching as something occurred when the conversant uses two languages or more together to extent that they change from one language to the others in the course of a single utterance.

Meanwhile, for the code mixing itself most of sociolinguists state that code mixing is a kind of code switching. Holmes (1992: 50) states that code mixing suggests the speaker is mixing up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of the incompetence, whereas the switches are very well motivated in relation to the symbolic or social meanings of the two codes. There are many purposes why people use to switch code and mix code. Several purposes of conducting code switching and code mixing are:

1. Expressing solidarity and intimacy

Solidarity is potentially applicable to all individuals whose norms, social relationship and motivation addressed (Brown and Gilman 1966:258). A group member is considered to have solidarity to another in the extent that he has awareness upon another in equal position. They also state that solidarity in general refers to a symmetrical relationship involving two or more person of certain group. It means that solidarity relation is characterized by the presence of intimacy, familiar, and equality between the speaker and the addressee. In addition, Brown and Gilman explain that solidarity can be accomplished through frequent contact or intense interaction as well as shared similarities such as economics students, political students, and literatures students.

2. Asserting status, pride and power

The purpose of code switching and mixing is considered more prestigious. Nababa (1986:109) say that another reasons is also because the person wants to show his status or to show his being educated. They switch and mix code to increase the speaker's status and power. Of course, confidence and pride may also trigger switch and mix of codes. In addition, Holmes (1992:48) adds the word confidence referring to this purpose. This purpose usually triggers a speaker to switch and mix codes, which are more prestigious, in which he cannot obtain when using his first language.

3. Expressing lexical needs

This purpose occurs if there is no word or expression in the language being used. People use other words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using.

4. Conveying incompetence

Monolingual speakers often view the practice of code switching and mixing negatively alike. It is often considered a low prestige form, incorrect, poor language, or result of incomplete mastery of the language. This purpose happens when someone lacks of vocabulary in the language being used. Holmes (1992:50) states clearly that code mixing suggests a speaker to mix up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of the incompetence.

5. Expressing self-emotion

This purpose happens when a speaker switches and mixes code to express self-emotion, such as sadness, happiness. A speaker switches and mixes code to show their self-emotion both of happiness or sadness.

6. Making Jokes

The purpose happens when a speaker switches and mixes code in making humors. Both are informal and informal conversation.

Example:

A. Do you understand?

B. Yes...,I stand under you.

7. Being more informative

The purpose happens when the speaker conduct to deliver message oriented. For instance, because, of their education. There are many words, which cannot be translated in first language exactly, so it will be more informative if the language uses the original language. For example; a speaker who is the economics field use some terms, which in English when, they are speaking with the same community which understand their language.

Sometimes people code switching and mixing because of more than one purpose but there will be only one, which is more dominant. Many speakers are not aware that they have used more than one purpose. According to Holmes (1992:50) by switching and mixing two or more codes, a speaker can convey affective meaning as well as information.

1.2. Several factors of conduction code switching and code mixing

There are several reasons why people using switch code mix code are: situational, social, cultural, and in individual reasons.

1.2.1. According to apple in Pateda (1990:6) one of the reasons that causes people to switch code is situational factor which explained as follows:

The speaker and the listener, which consider the social status for example the young or old people, degree of education etc.

Context of verbal which considers two aspects they are people who include in the conversation and the speakers language.

Production of language by the speakers. The subject of conversation which is chosen by the speaker. For example: topic for presentation, topic for humors, jokes, etc.

Location of the conversation such as in the office, in the campus, in the city bus, in the field, etc.

1.2.2. Social factors such as participants, topics, situation, domain, setting which indeed almost the same situational reasons.

1. Participant

Participant here are the people who are include in the conversation. It can be both speaker and listener. They have some characteristic in the can be signed by the way participant speaks, non-verbal communication, eyes, contact, gestures, body position, etc.

2. Topic of conversation

Topic is also of reasons why people do code switching and mixing. It can happen both formal and informal situations. One example is which the lecturer is joking in the class, suddenly he or she switch into Javanese, but then he or she will bring into serious topic again.

3. Situation

Situation represents two forms they are formal situation and informal situation. People usually use different language in formal situation and informal situation. Therefore, they will usually consider the language whether they are in formal situation.

4. Domain

Fishman in Giglioli (1972:50) states that domain is cluster of social situation that are typically constrained by a common set of behavioral ruler. Domain here involves role relation topics and location in which both speakers and listeners are involved.

5. Setting of conversation

Setting includes location: time(day, month and year) and physical aspects of situation. It means that date of birth, place where the event take place, and serious or humor topics are also part of setting of conversation. For example, students will use different language when in the and out the class.

1.2.3. People cultural factors

People who come from one place will have different culture from people who came from other places. They have different language, style, clothes, etc. from other people who came from other places. Therefore, if someone moves to a new place, he will most switch and mix the language where he comes from Sudanese move to Javanese society; he will switch and mix code with Sudanese when he is talking with another person

1.2.4. Individual factors

Individual reasons relate to individual preference and skill. Open person he reasons in switching and mixing language because she or he wants it. it may be because she or he wants show to the addressee about his or he status, prestige elitism and modernity. Another person has another reason. It may be because he or she ability to switch and mix

language to master another language, but sometimes he or she switches and mixes code because he or she is not able to master in one language.